

The Combined ROK-US CDIP Steering Committee was established in mid-1983 to coordinate CDIP policy, address ROK funding problems related to USFK-proposed construction projects, and resolve disagreements concerning CDIP program implementation. The USFK/EUSA Chief of Staff chaired the US side, which included the Cdr, Far East Dist, US Army Corps of Engineers; Chief, Force Development Division, ACoFS, G3; and representatives from relevant USFK staffs and agencies. The ROK side, chaired by the Director, Joint Staff, ROK JCS, was composed of senior representatives from JCS, MND, and ROK Army and Air Force agencies.

Table 12--(U) Participating Forces in TEAM SPIRIT 85

Element	ROK	US	Total
ROK/US CFC Ground Component Command	90,520	22,100	112,620
ROK/US CFC Air Component Command	25,000	15,000	40,000
ROK/US CFC Naval Component Command	18,500	14,130	32,630
ROK/US Marine Forces	2,770	11,350	14,120
Total	136,790	62,580	199,370

Table 14--(U) ROK/US Aircraft Employed in TEAM SPIRIT 85

Type	ROKAF	USAFK	USAF	USN	USMC	Total
Fighter/Attack	269	96	68	55	40	528
Reconnaissance	6	8	4	18	4	40
Bomber (B-52)	-	-	13	-	-	13
Airlift	17	-	18	-	-	35
Other	70	20	57	37	64	248
Total	362	124	160	110	108	864

Table 15--(U) ROK/US Naval Ships Employed in TEAM SPIRIT 85

<u>ROKN</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>USN</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
		Carrier Battle Group (1)	7
		Submarine	3
		Amphibious	9
		Supply Support	4
		Other	2
		Total	25

pontoon foot bridge. Chinook and Cobra helicopters provided protection during construction, and a fog covering was generated by a chemical company from Fort Lewis. US Marine Corps divers from Hawaii's 4th Force Reconnaissance Company assisted for safety.

Exercise SNARE 85 (U)

A Short Notice Annual Readiness Exercise (SNARE) was conducted 22-24 July to train staff officers newly assigned to CFC/USFK/EUSA in plans, communications, and procedures to rapidly transition to war. Exercise goals included orientation and training of newly assigned personnel in procedures, OPLANS, standing operating procedures (SOP) for crisis management, and exercising and evaluating ROK/US CFC plans, procedures and SOPs for the transition to war, given minimum warning. SNARE 85 also exercised and evaluated command, control, communications and intelligence operations in the crisis management process, and combat and combat service support planning in a short notice transition to war. The exercise also afforded an opportunity to evaluate deployment planning.

As a procedural training exercise, SNARE 85's goals and objectives were accomplished. Unlike SNARE 84, a no-notice exercise, the dates for SNARE 85 were announced in advance to eliminate staff/unit and other participant conflicts. It was planned to incorporate the SNARE exercise with the FOCUS CLEAR exercise during 1987, which would allow some training aspects to be decentralized to individual staff elements.⁵

tion with the Multiple-Launch Rocket System (MLRS) fielding. The HEMTT vehicles were used for resupply, refueling, and recovery operations in the forward area.

tation Battalion. These 5-ton cargo trucks, equipped with automatic transmissions, diesel engines, and a commercially proven full air, self-adjusting self-activating fail-safe braking system, represented a significant product improvement over the M809 models previously fielded.

Brigade, and further attached to the 41st Signal Battalion. The Publications Center was previously assigned to the 8th Personnel Command.³

Compared to CY 1984, USFK's overall assigned military personnel end strength decreased by 557. There was a very slight decline in assigned US civilian employee strength in 1985, compared to 1984. The decline in assigned Korean National employees was largely attributed to a reduction in the number of Korean Nationals employed by Nonappropriated Fund organizations.²

Noncombatant Status. The status of noncombatants located in USFK at year's end was recorded as follows:¹¹

USFK command-sponsored dependents.....	9,381
USFK noncommand-sponsored dependents.....	10,500
USG civilian employees and contractor personnel.....	3,814
(including retirees and widows)	
Non-USFK affiliated American residents.....	7,928
(including their dependents)	
US resident aliens (green card holders) (estimated).....	5,532
American tourists (estimated).....	2,539
Canadian and United Kingdom citizens.....	1,526
(by formal agreement)	
Other third country nationals (potential evacuees).....	5,395
Total.....	46,615

TEAM SPIRIT Exercise Support. ROK furnished rail and truck transportation services, as well as warehouse space for deployment and redeployment of US out-of-country augmentation forces.

Combined Law Enforcement Operations. Korean National Police and ROKA military police assisted USFK law enforcement agencies nationwide with combined ROK-US patrols, investigations, and traffic control operations.